

# WEEKLY PEOPLE



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## OHIO S. L. P. NOMINATES

COMPLETE TICKET FOR COMING ELECTION AT COLUMBUS CONVENTION.

Executive Committee Presents Optimistic Report—Encouraging Section Reports—Trades Union Resolution Condemns "Pure and Simpledom" and Hails the Chicago Manifesto as a Step in the Right Direction—Platform Adopted, Short and to the Point.

(Special Correspondence.)

### THE TICKET.

Governor:  
JOHN E. STEIGER,  
Millwright,  
Hamilton.

Lieutenant-Governor:  
JOHN R. FRAYER,  
Dayton.

Judge of Supreme Court:  
MAX EISENBERG,  
Cincinnati.

Attorney-General:  
JAMES MATTHEWS,  
Cleveland.

State Treasurer:  
PETER FABER,  
Kent.

Member Board of Public Works:  
OTTO STEINHOFF,  
Columbus.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 2.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio was held at Fraternity Hall, 111½ So. High street, Columbus, May 30.

At 10 o'clock, the Secretary of the State Committee, Comrade James Rugg, called the session to order. Comrades Max Eisenberg, of Cincinnati, and P. G. Christiansen, of Cleveland, were elected temporary chairman and secretary, respectively. As a committee on credentials, Comrades Otto Steinhoff, G. Williams and J. H. Nordholt, reported proper credentials for the following delegations:

Section Cleveland: R. Koeppl, P. C. Christiansen, F. Brown, Ed. Poister, Ed. Hanmer, Joe Rainman, F. Jatzschman, Rob Ellmer. Section Hamilton: J. H. Nordholt, J. E. Steiger. Section Cincinnati: Max Eisenberg, Chas. Schmidt. Section Columbus: Otto Steinhoff and D. Williams.

A committee on rules, consisting of Comrades Brown, Steinhoff and Steiger, was elected and, while this committee retired, Comrade Theodore Adams, of Columbus, addressed the convention. After the report on rules was adopted the temporary officers were made permanent.

The secretary of the state committee, Comrade Rugg, read the following report:

Comrades of the Ohio S. L. P. in convention assembled.

Greeting:—In submitting our report to this convention, your State Executive Committee finds reason for adopting a more optimistic tone than in our report to the last and preceding convention. Then we pointed out the general upturn of the working class, true no more felt in Ohio than elsewhere, but which was very discouraging, to say the least. Notwithstanding, our organizer, Frank A. Bohn, did some very effective work, as we pointed out some time ago in a report of his tour. The increase in our vote the last election came principally from those districts where systematic agitation had taken place. We must follow this agitation up with more energy than ever and it behoves every comrade to do his best.

Numerically we are no stronger than we were last year, but we hope, in view of a general awakening of the working class, to find the ground tilled last year by Comrade Bohn more responsive. Then again in which, he spoke had not been an agitator for several years and it is asking too much to expect organization from one speech.

We have not done much in the way of increasing the circulation of the Party press. In localities where efforts were made to secure subscribers fair results were attained. Once more we urge the comrades to renew.

efforts; we must get our literature amongst our fellow workers.

In the state organizer for the ensuing summer, we have secured Comrade August Gillhaus, of New York, who comes well recommended. He will begin working in the State, the first of June, continuing as long as possible. We urge every comrade to co-operate with the organizer, wherever and whenever possible. In localities where there are sections, no effort should be spared to assist him in every way.

The change in the make-up of the National Executive Committee made it necessary for the Party in Ohio to elect a delegate to the new N. E. C. The Ohio delegate was unable to attend the initial meeting of the body, but will, in all probability, be on hand next meeting. To raise funds to send our delegate we submitted a plan, voluntarily raising due stamps from twelve to fifteen cents—a plan that Cleveland, Cincinnati and Hamilton adopted.

This year we must collect in the neighborhood of 11,000 signatures to enable us to go on the official ballot. We hope the comrades throughout the State will make strenuous efforts to secure the requisite number. Last time Cleveland was forced to collect the larger portion, by far, of the necessary names. Other Sections should strive to collect their share of the signatures as Cleveland was forced last time to neglect other agitation.

The amount in the treasury at the present moment is \$128.56, there being 100 stamps also.

In conclusion, we once more urge the comrades throughout the State to co-operate with the State Executive Committee, that we may make a good showing the coming election. Nothing but the hardest kind of work will increase our membership and it is to be hoped all will put their shoulder to the wheel.

Fraternally,

State Executive Committee.

This report was received and the financial part referred to an auditing committee, consisting of Comrades Schmidt, Williams and Nordholt.

The reports of the Sections were very encouraging; Cincinnati especially has made marked progress since last year.

The auditing committee having completed their work, reported that they found the financial report of the State secretary correct.

The following committees were elected:

On Platform and Constitution:—Rugg, Steinhoff and Steiger.

Nominations:—Brown, Williams and Schmidt.

To give these committees time to work the convention took a recess until 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock Chairman Eisenberg called the convention to order.

The committee on nominations made its report, after which the above nominations for State officers were made.

The State committee was empowered to fill vacancies if such should occur.

The committee on platform reported the following platform and resolutions, which were adopted by the convention:

### PLATFORM

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, endorses the National Platform of the Party, reasserts its faith in the doctrine of Socialism as a means of emancipating the working class from wage slavery, finds further reasons for believing the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party in former years a correct one, and sees from the trend of both economic and political events a greater necessity than ever for educating and drilling the American proletarian for the part he will play in the great social revolution of the future.

Nothing but the total abolition of the present wages system of production upon which is predicated the capitalist system of exploitation, will help the working class of this or any other country. Every day further proof is shown us by some capitalist malfeasance, a great strike, dishonesty in high public official life, wrong-doing in some way or another, in the so-called great financial institutions, known as our national banks, fraud in insurance and get-rich-quick schemes, etc., etc., that the present social system is rotten to the core. Planlessness in our system of production must give way to order; government must subserve society to the end of organizing and directing industries (to be held in common), for the benefit of all, instead of subserving the ends of the

(Continued on page 2).

## ECONOMIC CHANGES

Their Tremendous and Widespread Social Significance in Modern Times.

Of all the books published in the decade 1880-1890, now being read and commented upon by our friend, the local Socialist, the most interesting, in his opinion, is "Recent Economic Changes," by David A. Wells. A product of the Appleton press, it gives the practical cause of the conditions theoretically considered by the author already treated. An investigation into the causes of the industrial panic that began in 1873, and lasted to the date of its publication, 1889, the book is an unconscious vindication and exemplification of Marxian philosophy and economics. In its pages will be found a mass of material illustrating the materialist conception of history, the Class Struggle, and the Marxian theory of exchange-value. The author discounts the current theories of industrial depression, notes the universality of the latter, and proceeds to find "the prime factors of economic disturbances" in "recent economic changes" of world-wide magnitude. These are new inventions and means of manufacture, transportation and communication, which, by increasing the need for large capital and the capacity of production and distribution, have called into existence the big corporation and cheaper products, resulting in the destruction of inferior capital and the displacement and discontent of Labor, together with an increasing antagonism of nations, incident to a greatly intensified industrial and commercial competition." Not content with this analysis of industrial crisis, the author indulges in a little prophecy. Says he:

"Out of these changes will probably come further disturbances, which to many thoughtful and conservative minds seem full of menace of a muster of the barbarian from within rather than as of old from without, for an attack on the whole present organization of society, and even the permanency of civilization itself."

This, as is quite apparent, is not a reference to the modern bugaboo of civilization, the "Yellow Peril", which did not then exist, but to the propertyless proletariat, whom "recent economic changes" had forced into the prominence and importance which have been growing ever since.

Out of a book like "Recent Economic Changes", the plethora of facts makes it difficult to quote, in order to illustrate and emphasize a critical estimate of it. One striking example of the revolution worked by changes in material conditions is afforded, however, by what the author has to say on the Suez Canal.

As the Panama Canal is now building, this quotation will be valuable in more ways than one. Here it is:

"Let us go back, in the first instance, to the year 1869, when an event occurred which was probably productive of more immediate and serious economic changes—industrial, commercial, and financial—than any other event of this century, a period of extensive war excepted. That was the opening of the Suez Canal. Before that time, and since the discovery by Vasco da Gama, in 1498, of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, all the trade of the Western Hemisphere with the Indies and the East toiled slowly and uncertainly around the Cape; at an expenditure in time from six to eight months for the round voyage. The contingencies attendant upon such lengthened voyages and service, as the possible interruption of commerce by war, or failure of crops in remote countries, which could not easily be anticipated, required that vast stores of Indian and Chinese products be always kept on hand at the one spot in Europe where the consumers of such commodities could speedily supply themselves with any article they required; and that spot, by reason of geographical position and commercial advantage, was England. Out of this condition of affairs came naturally a vast system of warehousing and distributing from England, and of British banking and exchange. Then came the opening of the canal. What were the results? The old transportation had been performed by ships, mainly sailing vessels, fitted to go around the Cape, and, as such ships were not adapted to the Suez Canal, an amount of tonnage, estimated by some authorities as high as two million tons, and representing an immense amount of wealth, was virtually destroyed. The voyage, in place of occupying from six to eight months, has been so greatly

reduced that steamers adapted to the canal now make the voyage from London to Calcutta, or vice versa, in less than thirty days. The notable destruction or great impairment in the value of ships consequent upon the construction of the canal did not, furthermore, terminate with its immediate opening and use; for improvements in marine engines, diminishing the consumption of coal, and so enabling vessels to be not only sailed at less cost, but to carry also more cargo, were, in consequence of demand for quick and cheap service, rapidly effected, that the numerous and expensive steamer constructions of 1870-1873, being unable to compete with the constructions of the next two years, were nearly all despatched in 1875-76, and sold for half, or less than half, their original cost. And within another decade these same improved steamers of 1875-76 have, in turn, been discarded and sold at small prices, as unfit for the service of lines having an established trade, and replaced with vessels fitted with the triple-expansion engines, and saving nearly fifty per cent, in the consumption of fuel. And now 'quadruple expansion' engines are beginning to be introduced, and their tendency to supplant the 'triple expansion' is unmistakable."

"In all commercial history, probably no more striking illustration can be found of the economic principle, that nothing marks more clearly the rate of material progress than the rapidity with which that which is old and has been considered wealth is destroyed by the results of new inventions and discoveries." (Pages 29-31.)

One cannot contemplate this review without wondering what revolution the Panama Canal will bring forth; and appreciating the significance of the efforts of the Southern and Southwestern States to profit from its construction and use. Nor can one forbear, when reflecting thereupon, to pity those who hold the social causes of economic changes in contempt, preferring to attribute these to personal defects instead.

Another striking example of this same revolution is afforded on pages 91-93, under the sub-division: "Changes in the Relations of Labor and Capital," as follows:

"Consider next how potent for economic disturbance have been the changes in recent years in the relations of labor and capital, and how clearly and unmistakably these changes are consequents or derivatives from a more potent and antecedent agency.

"Machinery is now recognized as essential to cheap production. Nobody

can produce effectively and economically without it, and what was formerly known as domestic manufacture is now obsolete. But machinery is one of the most expensive of all products, and its extensive purchase and use require an amount of capital far beyond the capacity of the ordinary individual to furnish. There are few men in the world possessed of an amount of wealth sufficient to individually construct and own an extensive line of railway or telegraph, a first-class steamship, or a great factory. It is also to be remembered that for carrying on production by the most modern and effective methods large capital is needed, not only for machinery, but also for the purchasing and carrying of extensive stocks of crude material and finished products.

"... Hence from such conditions have grown up great corporations or stock companies, which are only forms of associated capital organized for effective use and protection. They are regarded to some extent as evils; but they are necessary, as there is apparently no other way in which the work of production and distribution, in accordance with the requirements of the age, can be prosecuted. The rapidity, however, with which such combinations of capital are organizing for the purpose of promoting industrial and commercial undertakings on a scale wholly unprecedented, and the tendency they have to crystallize into something far more complex than what has been familiar to the public as corporations, with the impressive names of syndicates, trusts, etc., also constitute one of the remarkable features of modern business methods. It must be admitted that the whole tendency of recent economic development is in the direction of limiting the area within which the influence of competition is effective."

On page 96, the following, to the same effect, is found:

"Another exceedingly interesting and developing feature of the new situation is that, as machinery has destroyed the handicrafts, and associated capital has

(Continued on page 6).

## MARXIAN LEAGUE

OF SAN FRANCISCO JOINS THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN A BODY.

A Succession of Object Lessons in the Corruption and Anti-Working Class Trades Unionism of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership Party, Causes Them to Affiliate with the Only Revolutionary Socialist Party in the Country.

[Special Correspondence.]

San Francisco, May 28.—San Francisco, just the same as a good many other cities in the United States, had its Marxian League, an organization composed of students of Socialism, men, mostly young ones at that, who had either been members or sympathizers of the "Socialist" party. They had learned of the corruption and rotteness of the "Socialist" party from practical experience. They saw that the Frisco Local of the "Slowcialist" party was largely run for the benefit of a few grafters, in order to enable them to obtain a living from the membership.

They also learned that there was no use of their trying to remedy the evil from the inside of the "Socialist" party. So they got out and organized the Marxian League, with what material they could find. They were still "Socialist" party men at heart; looking at everything in society, and especially the Labor Movement, in that anarchistic light, which they had been taught in the "Socialist" party. For instance, the American Federation of Labor is all right (?—?), only those rascals, such as Gompers, Mitchell and so forth, must be kicked out. I believe this is about the whole of the "Socialist" party's interpretation of the Labor Move-

ment.

Next, a bitter fight started within the Marxian League itself as to what papers should be sold on the street.

The clearer-minded members, such as O'Hanrahan, Schmidt and others, took the stand that a speaker on the platform, talking Industrial Unionism, would be branding himself as irresponsible freak if he would dare to ask the public to buy such papers as the "New York Worker" and other organs of the "Socialist" party that were either insidious or openly fighting the Industrial Union project. This resulted in all "Kang" or crooked "Socialist" party papers being ordered off of the list. This was lesson number four.

With this action the Marxian League had officially declared itself in favor of the Socialist Labor Party.

About the time this fight began, some of the Socialist Labor Party men saw that, within the League itself, there was an ever stronger Socialist Labor Party sentiment growing. They joined the organization. The constitution did not permit an investigation of the applicant's political views. Thus, as far as the constitution was concerned, the Marxian League could be captured any time by the "Socialist" party.

The "Socialist" party is all right; if we could only get rid of Costley, Beresford, Arthur Morrow Lewis and his wife, and big Brown, and so on."

That men at the head of a movement stood there as the product of the movement they had not learned as yet. In these days the Socialist Labor Party men were still nothing else than "De Leonites" with them.

Well, the young men of the Marxian League put up their stand on Grant avenue, and commenced to hammer away at the local spouters of the "Socialist" party. Next, they were in need of literature. They debated pro and con as to what literature the Marxian League should sell. But after a very short time they learned that the Socialist Labor Party pamphlets were the only safe literature that could be placed in the hands of the workers. They made no distinctions in regard to the papers they sold. "The Voice of Labor," "The Referendum," "The Clarion," "The Crisis," and "The Worker" were sold, along with the Edinburgh "Socialist" and "The Weekly People". It was believed that the public should read them all and then judge.

But gradually on the great world historic stage of Capitalism certain changes took place, as far as the Labor Movement was concerned. First came the Class Struggle in Colorado; next, the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Frisco. A good many of the members of the Marxian League expected the men in attendance at this convention to take some action against the outrages committed by capitalist society against the Working Class. But nothing of the kind happened. They saw instead the cringing, cowardly part played in that convention by such "Socialists" as Victor Berger, Max Hayes, et al. Then quite a number of these young men realized that "The Weekly People", in its exposition of the fallacious policy and principles of Gompers and the Civic Federationized American Federation of Labor, was decidedly correct. This was lesson number one.

Next a motion was made and passed that crowns the lessons learned by the membership of the Marxian League, the result of the evolution within that body, to wit, that they, as a body, should immediately affiliate themselves with the Socialist Labor Party. This motion was made and carried by a vote of 16 to 3. Three of these sixteen were old-time Socialist Labor Party men. The motion was made by G. D. O'Hanrahan and seconded by George Vaughn, Emil Kern and Lewis Herman. After it had been carried by such a large majority as it was then, Mr. George Vaughn, the "Socialist" party student of strategy withdrew his second; but as the motion had also been seconded by Comrades L. Herman and Emil Kern, it

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J. F. MALLONEY

S. L. P. Standard Bearer, Departs This Life.

Comrade Joseph Francis Malloney, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party in 1900 for President of the United States, and member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, expired at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning from a stroke of apoplexy at the home of Comrade Samuel J. French, 397 Willis avenue, Bronx. His remains were conveyed to the undertaking establishment of York & Swift, 602 E. 145th street, while his brother was notified. On Tuesday, the moment the death of the deceased was conveyed to Providence, R. I., and buried there. While in New York, Malloney's remains were looked after with the sympathy and care befitting his position as standard bearer of the party, by Section New York. Comrade Paul Augustine, organizer of D. A. 49, S. T. and L. A. acting as the representative of the Section, accompanied them to Providence, where the local Section performed the final honors.

Malloney was born in Providence, R. I., October 16, 1865. He was the youngest of nine children. At the age of nine, the poverty into which his parents had fallen, made it necessary for him to go to work. His parents obtained a job for him in a cotton factory and he worked

# The Slaughter of Labor

Fifty-seven thousand, five hundred lives are annually lost in the United States by "accidents and injuries." The census (Bulletin 23) so classifies this number of deaths for the year 1900, and all independent investigators agree that this is an under, rather than an over estimate, of the average. The number of accidents and injuries that do not result fatally is not given, and we can

of the death and injury rolls in connection with traffic and trackage figures. The fact remains, nevertheless, that English railways carry twice as many passengers as ours do in a year and kill and injure only one-tenth as many of these passengers. To put the case otherwise, our railroads killed 10,000 people and injured 75,000 last year. English railroads in the same year killed only 1,150 and injured 6,755. There is still another way of making the exhibit:

One passenger in 2,316,646	is killed in the United States
" " "	8,461,300 " " Great Britain
" " "	130,740 " " injured" the United States
" " "	470,848 " " Great Britain
" employee "	399 " killed" the United States
" " "	916 " Great Britain
" " "	26 " injured" the United States
" " "	116 " Great Britain

only guess at the total, remembering that non-fatal always largely outnumber fatal accidents, however a catastrophe may occur.

Exact figures, however, are not needed to prove that life is held cheap in the United States. The death rolls of the railroads, of industry in general, and of disasters such as the "Slocum" steamer fire, the Iroquois Theater fire, and the numbers regularly burned to death in the tenement fire traps of large cities, show that killing of human beings is a common incident of life in this country. That "accidents will happen," is true enough; but it is only by very tortuous reasoning that most of the deaths from "injuries" can be described as "accidental."

The "Slocum" disaster was not "accidental" any more than an outbreak of typhoid would be if the water supply of a city were allowed to become contaminated. The thousands killed, maimed, and injured on our railroads, and in mines and factories every year are not the victims of "accident"; they suffer the effects of causes which are well understood, and the results of which can be nicely calculated before any "accidents" whatever occur. Make life preserves of straw, operate only fifteen per cent of our railroads by the block system and avoid safety appliances as much as possible; make theater exits so small that panics in case of fire are unavoidable; place workers at dangerous machines and in dangerous mines, and death and injuries are a sure result. There is nothing accidental about it. This is what is being done every day, and this is why we waste more lives than any nation ought to waste if it wishes to use the word "civilized" as applying to itself in any exact sense.

That almost any desired result can be produced by the manipulation of statistics is a well-established fact. One can prove that our railroads are as safe as those of any country by skilful handling

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(1) Universal adoption of the block-

signal system or double track and the check system on single track.

(2) Use of the interlocking signal system, and of steel instead of wooden cars.

(3) More men and more competent men in the actual operation of trains and the upkeep of roadbed.

(4) Prevention of excessive hours of work by railway employees.

(5) Increase of the government inspection force and more power in their hands to enforce laws made for the protection of the public and trainmen.

So much for the waste of life on our railroads and the means of reducing this waste, if we ever decide that it is time to stop the killing and injuring of 85,000 people a year by the modern juggernaut of steel.

Next, after railway casualties, in the category of human waste in America, comes the wear and tear of modern industry. If a man's life is three-score and ten and, under existing conditions, he is a highly efficient producer for only twenty or thirty years, there is evidently a great amount of waste going on in this direction. For men do not die when their term of high efficiency is at an end. They remain, to a greater or less extent, directly or indirectly, a charge upon the community. In 1891 several hundred men, all over the age of forty-five years, held a mass meeting in Hyde Park, London, to protest against their exclusion from employment because they were "too old." This incident happened only fourteen years ago, but in that time the "dead line" over which a man who hopes to make a living must not go has dropped to thirty-five years. This is the limit established in many departments of the steel industry; forty years is the limit in other departments. Superintendents are instructed without circumspection not to employ men over thirty-five or forty at most. The same dead line has been established by several railway systems, and whether or not they come out plainly and admit it, the rule against the employment of men over thirty-five years of age prevails in nearly all large corporations which employ a great many men for exacting work.

Now this is nothing less than the "scrap-heaping" of humanity in just the same way that manufacturers strip machinery to the scrap-heap the moment it can be replaced by more efficient machinery. The discarded machine may not be three months old and it may have cost a lot of money, but out it goes if it can be replaced by another machine that will turn out a greater volume or a superior grade of work. Under the age limits referred to, a man's productive period of life is limited to, say, twenty years; he may live until he is seventy; but, if so, as much the worse for him. Employers cannot be blamed for demanding that their human as well as their man-made machines shall be the best obtainable. But what is to become of the man who has been rendered comparatively useless by the strain of a few years of modern industrial life?

Metals and Machinery ..... 3,500  
Stone and clay workers ..... 300  
Wood workers ..... 580  
Textile workers ..... 532  
Chemicals and explosives ..... 580  
Food, tobacco, and liquor ..... 616

Accidents in other trades raise the total number of injuries to workers in New York State in one year to 7,000. How absurdly inadequate are the statistics usually accepted on this point, is shown by the fact that the State authorities discovered 1,822 accidents in three months, while employers had never reported as many as 1,800 accidents for an entire year. The fact is that no one knows how many workingmen and workingwomen are injured in the course of their duties. We do not know this any more than we know how much injury

is done to individuals and to society by the employment of child labor.

The mine is another torture-chamber and grave for workmen. Fifteen hundred men are killed and 3,000 injured on an average each year in the coal mines alone. These are the figures published by the geological survey, and are probably almost complete, independent investigations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois placing the coal-mine killings at 1,200 in these three States.

In other lines of industry there are some particularly glaring instances of that kills. The cutlery operative who starts at the age of seventeen is fortunate if he is able to work at his trade until he is thirty-five. Glass workers do not last long. Lead poisoning produces early death in many kinds of work. An average of a man a day is killed in tunneling the rivers around New York. So the ghastly record might be continued to show that the making of a livelihood under present industrial conditions is quite as dangerous and almost as wasteful as the career of a soldier. In the battle of 1861, 857 men were killed; in the miners in 1901, 814 men lost their lives.

The whole number of fatal accidents in the United States, according to the last census, is figured on a rate of 95.3 in each 100,000 of population. Insurance company statistics are based on a different fatality rate and show a total of about 66,000 fatal accidents a year. The same authorities estimate that twenty-five persons are seriously injured to every one killed, and arrive at the conclusion that 1,650,000 persons are killed or badly injured in the United States every year. This estimate does not include "minor accidents," which would raise the total to nearly 5,000,000.

On stated occasions we hear much about the blessings of universal peace, meaning the elimination of war. There are peace societies, with newspapers and active workers laboring for this cause. There is no corresponding movement to stop the horrors of the industrial holocaust that goes on month after month, with a steadily increasing casualty list for every successive year.

This view, whether true or false, takes account of only one phase of the waste of human life in the United States—the waste of the worker's life in his work. A broader view of the whole subject shows that the wastefulness of life and property is in proportion to the common laxity of civic morals and the shirking of utter neglect of society responsibility. We have not arrived at the point where society recognizes or assumes responsibility for such evils as grow out of dangerous employments. We have only got so far as to demand that collective means shall be taken to prevent epidemics of fires, epidemics of railway accidents, and the recurrence of industrial injuries more general and more deadly in their effects than any disease known to pathology.—Daniel T. Pierce in Public Opinion.

## "The Babbling Brook"

WHO LADY WARWICK IS, LATEST  
S. D. F. ACQUISITION.  
(Reproduced by request.)

London, England, May 22.—It may interest the readers of the Daily and Weekly People to learn that the article "Babbling Brook," caused quite a flutter in the Social Democratic Federation dovecot. A request for its re-reading is herewith made. The article is quoted as another proof of our all-round damnableness. They say that Lady Warwick gave away the story of the Tranby Croft swindle with the very noblest motives, viz., to purify court life (!!), also to teach them not to gamble (!!). They have got it into their poor tired heads that the article came from Falkirk, Scotland, which is quite preposterous. Daddy Hyndman and the Countess are going to Falkirk shortly to look a Laborist who is running for Parliament and they say they are going to find out who wrote the article so he may be sent to molder in a dungeon for a considerable period.

ONLOOKER.

London, England, Feb. 9.—This is a tale of a "Babbling Brook," which like the brook immortalized in Temerson's "Tilly," flows on its course through the devious windings of a chequered career. Also is this a tale of the mottled morality of the "upper classes" in British capitalist "society," including the most notorious rone of them all, His Britannic Majesty, Eddie, Des Gratz Rex, defender of the faith, owner of the "Jersey Lily," baccarat player and general all around "sport." And last but not least, this too, is a tale which throws what might be termed a "transatlantic flashlight" on the similarity of the make-up, tactics, etc., of the Ameri-

can Kangaroo, Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party conglomeration with that of the aggregation of "intellectuals," labor fakirs, would-be snobs and eccentrics composing the British S. D. F. outfit.

If anyone wonders why Spargo and others who migrated to Yankeeland, found congenial atmosphere in the camp of Kangarooodom, he needs only to remember the old proverb about "birds of a feather" etc. Those of us here in England, who have kept track of the many named American collection, have often been amused as well as disgusted by the way anything and everything that declared itself "Socialist" was welcomed as a wonderful acquisition to the "movement."

"But," the reader will be asking, "what has all this to do with the Babbling Brook?" Well, to know all about a brook one has to go to its source where it "comes from haunts of coot and hen" and trace its windings.

"Till last by Philip's farm it flows  
To join the brimming river."

American readers of the Daily and Weekly People are doubtless familiar with the name of Lady Warwick. Indeed, it is but a short while ago that the capitalist press of the U. S. gave considerable space to yellow stories of the "philanthropy" and "practical Socialist" performances of the countess, etc. And who is Lady Warwick? Ah, there's the point—and "thereby hangs a tale." And as tales within the tale are the tales of the "Babbling Brook," of the variegated morals of the "upper ten" and of the "trans-oceanic flashlights."

I come from breed of dukes and earls,  
Flow past the "Jersey Lily."

And make a princely "liaison"  
Let hubby willy nilly—

With sporty "toffs" I flirt around  
In hunting field or carriage,  
My "code" calls not that I be bound  
By the love of marriage.

A deal of "blue-blood" game I bag.  
I join in wild debauches—

With "Neddie Guelph"—the jolly wag  
Who gambles in the lodges.

But, once at baccarat they had

A Knight who did some cheating—  
I "babbed," and Ned's ma forbade  
Our "set" to give me greeting.

A circle new, perforse I sought  
When barred the Royal Heaven—

There's "Labor politics"—great thought  
You see, I'm "more than seven."

Now for the tale of "aristocratic" rotteness which leads up to the "Flashlight." Most readers of the People are likely to know something of the career and reputation of his Britannic Majesty, the reason why operations have to be periodically performed upon his throat, the story of his relations with Lillie Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," the origin of the fashion of the "Alexandra limp" some thirty odd years ago when the court ladies aped the uncomfortable walk which his victimized wife was compelled to adopt. In fact, in Great Britain when "jolly good fellows" of either sex get together and indulge in "smutty" stories, more than twenty per cent. of them relate to the escapades, intrigues and rôle debauches of the "noble" king whose loyal subjects slave in poverty to keep him on their backs. Some of the older comrades will probably remember the "Great Tranby Croft scandal," otherwise

known as the "baccarat" affair. At that time Edward, then Prince of Wales, with Sir Arthur Gordon Cumming, a descendant of the Red Comyn, who in 1306 was stabbed by Robert the Bruce before the high altar in Grey Friars Church, Dumfries, and others were staying at the lodge of some nouveaux riches named Wilson, if memory serves aright. The whole gang were having a rare old time, gambling, drinking and indulging in the vices peculiar to "noble" time-killing parasites of their ilk. One night when they were all pretty well soaked with drink, the worthy scion of the clan of the Red Comyn cheated so clumsily in a game of baccarat that the others caught on and forced him to sign a declaration that he had been cheating and promising never to touch cards again. In the event of his keeping the promise, the company pledged themselves to keep the matter secret. His Royal Nibs of Wales just then had a "liaison" (how much nicer those French terms sound!) so the gossips declared, with a high "sassiness" dame called Lady Brook, wife of the eldest son of a peer of the realm. Of course in a confounding moment, Edward told his charming inamorata and the first thing Sir Cumming knew the Tranby Croft cheating incident was common property and "sassiness" was cutting him dead. Henceforth the "lady" in the case became known as the "Babbling Brook."

Sir Arthur, trusting to the promise of his erstwhile chum of the baccarat board, instituted a libel suit to clear his name, and Wales and the others were dragged into the witness box where Edward made an ass of himself and gave the whole snap away. The Queen and princess were wild with anger at Eddie's indiscreet charmer and the prince was pretty mad himself. Consequently Lady Brook was ostracized in "Court" circles and barred from the Court Levees—those functions at which semi-nude women stand shivering for hours and suffer cold and hunger for the joy of being "presented" to royalty. This was more than twenty years ago and since then through the demise of the old earl, the "Babbling Brook" has succeeded to the title of Countess of Warwick. The Warwick's descend from the vicious old Earl of Warwick, who, in Kebbs' rebellion in the reign of Edward VI, massacred the revolting peasants with such a vengeance that the other nobles complained that if he continued they would have no laborers left to till the soil. Despite royal disfavor, however, she still had some pull in high "sassiness," until recently, when it is alleged, she was detected at a friend's house trying to abstract some letters from a desk. This was more than the elastic sense of honor of "sassiness" could stand and was to use an expressive Americanism, her social finish. Since then at assembly, hunting field, or elsewhere, she has been cut dead. Now, what was the poor woman to do? She had to find some occupation so as to keep on "babbling." So, behold, she took to politics!

I change from hunting to "hot air."  
I chum with labor shirkers,  
From swiping letters time I spare  
To filch the brains of worker.

I chatter of the laborer's rights,  
Talk gib of high endeavor—  
Tho' freaks may come and frauds may go  
I "babble" on forever.

Capitalist politics are controlled by

## PAMPHLETS in

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## Trades Unionism in the United States

A pamphlet by Justus Ebert, New York City, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the present day. The object of the pamphlet is set forth in the following "Foreword," at the beginning of its pages:

"The question of trades unionism is one of great importance. The organizations of men employed at trades figure largely in the economics and politics of the day. Their principles and control have become a matter of tremendous social significance. This applies not only to the present forms of society, but those of the future as well. Trade unions are either the bulwarks of capitalism or the rudimentary framework of Socialism."

"A question so pregnant with significance is worthy of study. Emerson says: 'Man is explicable by nothing else than all his history.' So with trades unionism. The best study of trades unionism in the United States is all of its history. It will be the object of this paper to furnish a glimpse of this history in order that interest in the study of American trades unionism may be stimulated and the extent of its profundity realized. As the word implies, the glimpse will necessarily be brief, including in its sweep only typical instances of progress, both upward and downward."

The student desiring a concise statement of the underlying principles and spirit of the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, and the American Labor Union will find them in this pamphlet. Price 5 cents.

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New York City.

"sassiness," so the dear ostracised Countess couldn't get in there and very unfriendly decided that "Labor" politics was the bright particular sphere in which she should "shine" in future. And here is where the "Flashlight" on Transoceanic similarity comes in. The S. D. F. and the I. L. P. had a strenuous rivalry to see which should capture her as its very own. The S. D. F. won out, aided by the toadying of Hyndman, and at a public meeting in London she referred to herself as a "proud and convinced member." This mutual adoption game just filled the bill of her ambition for variety and notoriety. She appears at their principal meetings clad in purple and fine lace, wearing diamonds in her hair and on neck and arms, and painted and polished like an East Indian clipper on her first voyage. The S. D. F., or "Socialist" party of America (and Timbuctoo) also wants to be "respectable." Has it not opened its arms and welcomed to its bosom the reverend Herrons and others to furnish it "intellec" and "brains" with which to invent bourgeois platforms for it? And who will say that its counterpart, the British Social Democratic Federation is not equally "respectable." Has it not its Hyndmans to graciously condescend to uplift the unappreciative common herd, and above all, a real, live be-jeweled Countess?

But some American Kangaroo will be heard exclaiming that is "abuse" and the British S. D. F. will re-echo the yelp. It certainly would not be the thing to refer to shady past

**Watch 'n the Chicago Manifesto**

will tell 'n the Chicago Manifesto  
gives. Bns are open for the discussion to Party members and non-Party  
members alike.]

I  
From Henry Edwards, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 23.—That the Chicago Manifesto pertaining to the organization of an Industrial Union should be the cause of so much comment as has been given vent to in the columns of *The People* is not to be wondered at, but that this comment should be of so many hues, coming as it largely does from members who were, so to speak, the formulators of the Socialist Labor Party's declaration of allegiance to the principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance at the last convention of the Party, and who, moreover, upon that occasion had plenty of opportunities to exchange opinions about the organization (S. T. & L. A.) of which the said S. L. P. which they represented is but the reflection, has been and is such an irritating disappointment not only to me but also to other members of the Party with whom I am personally acquainted that I cannot forbear expressing my wonder at such incongruous attitude on the part of some of the commentators on said Manifesto towards what I thought was an established and well-known policy of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, of which we, the Socialist Labor Party, are not the head, which, if we were, would leave the body in a pitiful plight if chopped off, but simply the means or mode of attaining its object, said Alliance being ready at any time to resort to other means, if its recourse to political measures should become impossible or impracticable owing to machinations of the Capitalist Class.

The more I reflect upon the contributions bearing upon this so-called new industrial movement, the more do I become convinced that the contributors show too much eagerness for this movement, a good deal of thoughtlessness or forgetfulness (whichever you please), and much too much misapprehension of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance's attitude towards the Working Class generally.

Am I right or wrong? Let us see. Has it not been clearly stated in the declaration of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance (I would prefer calling it the Socialist Industrial Alliance) that its mission is to drill the Working Class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests—to fit it for the accomplishment of its emancipation from wage slavery, and to prepare the organized form of production that will prevail in a Socialist state of society, while it, in the meantime, resists the encroachment of the Capitalist Class? If then, these declarations express the purposes of the Alliance and, more, express them comprehensively and satisfactorily which, I think, they do; and, further, if these purposes are all important and all sufficient to a true working-class economic organization, is it not reasonable to expect it to be obvious to all thinking men alike that the attitude of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance toward any other workingmen organization cannot be but that of a guide, an instructor, an exemplar, or, if you please, of an older and more experienced brother, aye, a brother who despises and chastises not his younger and less experienced brothers, but corrects, instructs, and reprimands them, if necessary, with the authority, wisdom and firmness looked for in all older and more experienced brothers by sensible and less experienced brothers?

Therefore, Comrades of the Alliance, when you send delegates to this convention in Chicago, outline the lesson they are to teach theirs and our fellow workingmen. By so doing you might be saving yourselves the trouble of criticizing your delegates upon their return for not having done what you expected them to do as was the case after the Amsterdam Congress, when the members of the Party woke up and did not know whether they were in Bulgaria or Italy, actually forgetting that they were sleeping in the United States of America, and belonged to an organization of workingmen that was fully capable of managing its own affairs and did not have to go to Europe for advice.

From Herman Richter, Member

Detroit, May 30.—The questions raised by the Chicago conference and its manifesto are two in nature, first, those of interest to members of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance mainly—Shall delegates be sent? Shall they go with or without instructions? What shall be their attitude when participating? Second—These questions which spring from the present condition of the working class in this country and its efforts to change them in its favor, viz.—What must be the basis for the proposed new organization? What must be its form, and what the relation between the political and economic organization?

The answer to the first question can be none other than an unhesitating yes;

because it is the duty of any class conscious Socialist to be present if possible, wherever a bona fide attempt is made to organize the working class on a proper basis.

The question as to instructions has been ably answered by Comrade De Leon in the first part of his confession of faith. Any other instruction outside of those implied by being a class conscious Socialist and a member of its organization are more of a hindrance than an advantage in a deliberative assembly. The attitude of the delegates must be to use all proper means at hand that the work of the convention be guided by the lessons of the history of the labor movement and force

basis but also made possible the enlistment of such aid that finally brought about victory.

A Declaration of Independence by the working class must emanate from the Chicago convention or its efforts will spell failure, the beggar's attitude and the harmonizing spirit of the Gompers' unionists must be confounded, opposed and supplanted by a self-reliant spirit that springs from the recognition of the working class importance in social production and an organization of men who know their rights and how to secure them. A mere change from craft unions to industrial organization does not contain such a declaration: it merely conforms to changed conditions of industry. Although conducive to proper organization it can be an impure and as simple as any branch of the fabrication. Besides, if only a change in form and not in principle takes place the Gompers will soon outflank the new organization as is evident by the reorganization of central bodies in several cities along industrial lines. Let us emphasize that it is not a question of craft organization or industrial union, but the issue must be A LABOR ORGANIZATION CONTROLLED BY CAPITALIST PRINCIPLE AND POLICIES, or a labor organization standing UPON ITS OWN CLASS INTEREST, OPPOSED TO CAPITALISM.

If one looks at the public and private activity of the working class as a whole in this country, he cannot escape the fact of the total absence of class instinct, and a corrupted and degenerated conception of their relation to society. Comrade Bohn, in his report from Kansas City, published in the Weekly People of February 11, 1905, pointed out some of the causes for this situation. The new organization must take notice thereof and use all its means to overcome this stagnant and retarding spirit.

There can be no doubt that one of the most vital points to come up for consideration will be:—What is the proper relation between the economic and political organization of the wage working class? The phrase in the manifesto, "No affiliation with a political party," indicates a wrong conception, because the economic and political organization are not independent bodies, which may or may not be affiliated. As society is an organic body, like a human being, political and economic activity is the action of different organs of the same body, an attempt to separate the same means to paralyze and cripple the healthy function of the body.

To illustrate their relation, let society be represented by a human being; the activity of the brain is similar to political action and the other parts of the human body correspond to the economic construction of the social body. Who will talk about affiliating if the above illustrates their relation? The nonsensical and harmful effect is evident.

We live in capitalist society, co-

**A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.**  
To the readers of the Daily and Weekly People:—The time for the proposed Industrial Union Convention draws near and, without doubt, the large majority of the readers of the Daily and Weekly People would like to know the full proceedings of said convention. Therefore, I recommend that we assist financially the management of the Daily and Weekly People to furnish us with a complete stenographic report of the doings of the convention. Such a report will be of indisputable value to the Labor Movement. Hoping that this proposition will meet with your approval,

C. A. Luedcke,  
Rochester, N. Y., May 17.

**THE CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.**

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Approving of Comrade C. A. Luedcke's suggestion of printing, or at least recording, stenographically, the proceedings of the convention about to be held in Chicago on June 27 next, I send fifty cents to the fund for that purpose, and respectfully suggest that if sufficient interest in the doings of the convention be manifested by comrades and others that a pamphlet devoted to the subject be printed and that one or more copies of it be sent to the contributors to the fund, in proportion to the cost of pamphlet and amount of contributions.

Fraternally,  
W. D. Fitzgerald,  
Dorchester, Mass., May 29.

**II.**  
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for helping to defray the expenses of reporter work during the coming June convention at Chicago. I consider that in order to make *The People* popular we must make it a necessity to every individual who would be posted on the labor movement both as regards principle and tactics.

It ought to be evident to any informed person that present conditions in the world of labor in this country are similar in their nature to those that existed with regard to the capitalist class prior to the Declaration of Independence, as to the powers that controlled their action. As long as the colonists accepted King George as their ruler they were either petitioners, beggars or rebels in their effort to improve their condition. After the Declaration of Independence was adopted their position changed to that of patriots fighting for their rights and freedom, against a usurper and tyrant; and their changed position not only gave them a new moral and ethical

operation in production is a fact; organization essential; a regulation of the various branches necessary. Politics is the means through which it is accomplished similar to the control of the movements of the limbs by the brain. They are mutually supporting each other: either of them may take the initiative and the other follow. The raising of an arm may set the brain in motion, or a thought may cause the arm to raise. The economic organization takes care of the particular interest of each industry; and the political organization gives expression to those interests necessary for the successful working of the whole. To be successful the new organization must give recognition and unmistakable expression to this relation. The matter of indorsing a political party is then easily solved. The wage workers' class interests are identical. Only one political party can give expression thereof. With the capitalist it is different: its several interests bring forth more parties.

The economic organization of the wage worker cannot for a long time dodge the question of endorsement, so long as several parties lay claim to the representation of the workers' requirement for emancipation even if it waives at the formative period a decision on the matter, for the reason that the union lacks the coercive power of the present state, and must depend for the execution of its decisions upon the persuasion and convictions of its members of the propriety and necessity of the decision.

Comrade De Leon, in his confession of faith, raises this tactical question to a matter of principle when he attributes the indecision of a political organization to the crude days of infancy in the labor movement; useless in full development. I think this is a grievous error and has caused much confusion.

This action took place on Tuesday, May 23. The following day some of the comrades went to the Marxian League headquarters to find an old time resigned member of the League, a good friend of Rosenthal and Vaughan, busily engaged in screwing off the electric light fixtures, claiming same to be his. The comrades realized then that the Marxian League property was not safe in the old headquarters. They got in communication with their executive officers and they instructed them to remove everything to the Socialist Labor Party headquarters. The next day the minority of the League, when they learned what had happened, gave a big tale of woe to the reporters of the capitalist newspapers, an account of which every one of the big dailies in Frisco gave in an article more or less untrue. Rosenthal and others came around with all sorts of moral quibbles, wanting to know why such an honest man as Comrade S. Rosenthal was ousted from the organization? They were told that revolutionary action called for it.

The working class will not be emancipated by diplomacy, but by straightforward, though laborious, instruction.

Most of the articles that have been published in *The People*, have ended with a utopian hope as to numerical strength, if the new organization is born. What facts have they to stand upon? The experience of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will relatively have to be gone over again; but capitalist development, and its effects upon the working class, coupled with sound Socialist education, will, before long, make the worker immune to capitalist influence and make class consciousness the pivotal point of the working class movement. By active participation the Chicago convention may be the means of shortening the time to final victory.

forward movement or not. I would not debate over a mere endorsement, but I shall consider it criminal negligence on the part of the Socialist Labor Party not to deliver the goods to the workers, and in the straightest and most pointed way draw their eyes from the surface issues, and show how they are robed in the workshop, not on the field of taxation, as the Hearst sheets are trying to lead us to believe.

We don't mind which gets licked, the Standard Oil or Lawson. What we want is to take the full product of our toil straight, merely leaving them a bunch of vacuum to fight over.

Yours fraternally,

A. E. Norman,  
Los Angeles, Cal., May 26.

**COLLECTED TO JUNE 3.**

Previously acknowledged ..... \$11.80  
J. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 1.00  
H. Halpern, City ..... 25  
J. Larsen, New Haven, Conn. .... 1.00  
H. Schrader, Albany, N. Y. .... 50  
C. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y. .... 50  
A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal. .... 1.00  
P. Wegener, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. .... 50  
M. Fitzgerald, Dorchester, Mass. .... 50  
J. Levith, City ..... 1.00  
Lizzie Kling, Congers, N. Y. .... 50  
E. Leske, Congers, N. Y. .... 50  
Total ..... \$10.50

**BUFFALO CHANGES.**

Section Erie County, S. L. P., Buffalo, N. Y., has changed its business meeting nights from the first and third Saturday each month, at 527 Main street, to every Monday night at 10 West Mohawk street, Room 510.

Regular open air meetings will be held at the corner of Main and Mohawk streets, every Tuesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening, at eight p. m.

**PHILADELPHIA AGITATION.**

Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, will hold an open air meeting at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, on Saturday evening, June 10, at 8 p. m.

Members of the Party and readers of *The People* are urgently requested to attend the meeting.

**MARXIAN LEAGUE.**

(Continued from page 1.)

stood as a parliamentary constitutional motion, and was carried.

Next, a committee of five were elected and given full power to arrange matters of affiliation between the Marxian League and Section San Francisco of the Socialist Labor Party. Well, next evening the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party was crowded. The whole committee of the League was present. They presented the Section with the request of the League to be admitted into the Socialist Labor Party as a branch of Section San Francisco—and their request was granted.

The following resolution was drawn up and adopted, as read:

Let it hereby be resolved that we, the undersigned, duly elected members of the committee to find ways and means to affiliate the Marxian League with the Socialist Labor Party, report as follows:

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party stands for the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class, and hence, therefore, is the only party truly representing Working Class interest; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the duly authorized committee of the Marxian League affiliate the League with the Socialist Labor Party, and hereby affix our signatures.

Emil J. Kern  
George D. O'Hanrahan  
Sam Schmidt  
Frank Sulzer  
Lewis Herman

This action took place on Tuesday, May 23. The following day some of the comrades went to the Marxian League headquarters to find an old time resigned member of the League, a good friend of Rosenthal and Vaughan, busily engaged in screwing off the electric light fixtures, claiming same to be his. The comrades realized then that the Marxian League property was not safe in the old headquarters. They got in communication with their executive officers and they instructed them to remove everything to the Socialist Labor Party headquarters. The next day the minority of the League, when they learned what had happened, gave a big tale of woe to the reporters of the capitalist newspapers, an account of which every one of the big dailies in Frisco gave in an article more or less untrue. Rosenthal and others came around with all sorts of moral quibbles, wanting to know why such an honest man as Comrade S. Rosenthal was ousted from the organization? They were told that revolutionary action called for it.

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Yours for the Revolution,

Lewis Herman

P. S.—The man who was taking the fixtures out of the Marxian League, W. De Latimer, the good friend of S. Rosenthal and George Vaughn, is now in jail, charged with felony.

**OHIO S. L. P. NOMINATES.**

(Continued from page 1.)

economically strong against the economically weak.

To accomplish such a result we must strive with all our might. The Socialist Labor Party, the only true representative of the American working class, calls upon that class to assert its manhood and, in the name of all broom-beaten and down-trodden sons of toil, and in the name of the maltreated children of the present and the generation to come, put an end to capitalist brutality for all time.

**RESOLUTION NO. 1:**

Whereas, The style of unionism known as pure and simpledom, has most signally failed to better the conditions of the working class.

Whereas, Such unionism, instead of dignifying and ennobling the toiler, holds him up to the scorn and contempt of the capitalist class, a victim of government by injunction, a target for the bullets of the militia.

Whereas, The action of the so-called leaders of the striking workmen of the Interborough Railway Company of New York, in traitorously betraying them into the hands of August Belmont and his associates, is another proof, one of the well-nigh countless ones, of the treachery, to their brethren, of these labor lieutenants of the capitalist class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn in unmeasured terms such unionism, and that we call upon the working class to organize industrially into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, an organization

**History of a Proletarian Family... Across the Ages**

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

Four of the stories of this series are now ready for delivery. They are:

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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamp should be sent for return.

**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:**

In 1888.....	3,088
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

The tradesman thrives and grows rich by the pride and wastefulness of youth; the husbandman by the dearness of grain; the architect by the ruin of buildings; the lawyers and officers of justice by suits and contentions of men; nay, even the honor and offices of divines are derived from our deaths and our vices. A physician takes no health in the pleasure even of his friends; nor a soldier in the peace of his country and so of the rest.

—MONTAIGNE.

**NOW, FOR A BREW HART!**

The vast Russian Armada is now, partly floating in Japanese harbors as prizes of war, partly lying deep buried at the bottom of the Corean Strait, with about 9,000 of the marines that manned it, together with three admirals, strewing like "leaves on the strand," the strands of Japan in the Euchre game that "superior" races have delighted in, and that, with "cards that were stocked" and sleeves, which were "stuffed full of aces and bowers," they delighted in inflicting upon "backward" races as an evidence of their "superiority." The Jap variety of "Ah Sin" in Bret Hart's great poem has turned up, with results that materially amend the issue of the encounter narrated by the poet.

"Superior" civilization has long played the Euchre game of raising mechanical expertise to the standard by which morality was to be gauged, and turned the false standard into a cloak under which to practice and conceal immorality: the Jap "Ah Sin" has gone them "several better" on mechanical expertise.

"Superior" civilization has long played the Euchre game of duplicity as the evidence of Christianity: the Jap "Ah Sin" gave them points on that score in the encounter in the Corean Strait, where placid-looking waters concealed mines and submarines, that sent ships and men to kingdom come.

"Superior" civilization has long played the Euchre game of brutality as the arbiter of nations: lo, the Jap "Ah Sin" thought to himself, Is that the game? and he won hands down and to spare.

All along the line the Jap "Ah Sin" outwitted the frauds and bullies at their own game, with a success that leaves the Russian "Bill Nye" breathless and speechless, too speechless and breathless to do ought but spout "Perfidy!"

Oh, for a Bret Hart to take the inspiration of the solemn drama, and withal the humor thereof, and furnish a companion piece to the "Plain Language from Truthful James!" While awaiting the advent of that poem, we deem it eminently timely to reproduce the rhymes, which now acquire historic importance, as the foreshadowing, thirty-five years ago, of events that were to come to pass just as soon as the "backward" Asiatic would have added physical powers to his "backward" genius at the game of Euchre that "superior" races were forcing upon him.

**PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM TRUTHFUL JAMES. TABLE MOUNTAIN, 1870.**

Which I wish to remark,—  
And my language is plain.—  
That for ways that are dark,  
And for tricks that are vain,  
The heathen Chinee is peculiar.  
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Ah Sin was his name;

And I shall not deny

In regard to the same

What that name might imply,

But his smile it was passive and child-like.

As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

It was August the third;

And quite soft was the skies;

Which it might be inferred

That Ah Sin was likewise;

Yet he played it that day upon William

And me in a way I despise.

Which we had a small game;

And Ah Sin took a hand;

It was Euchre. The same

He did not understand;

But he smiled as he sat by the table,

With a smile that was childlike and bland.

Yet the cards they were stocked

In a way that I grieve.

And my feelings were shocked  
At the state of Nye's sleeve:  
Which was stuffed full of aces and  
bowers,  
And the same with intent to deceive.

But the hands that were played  
By that heathen Chinee,  
And the points that he made,  
Were quite frightful to see.—  
Till at last he put down a right bower,  
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

Then I looked up at Nye,  
And he gazed upon me;  
And he rose with a sigh,  
And said, "Can this be?  
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor"—  
And he went for that heathen Chinee.

In the scene that ensued  
I did not take a hand,  
But the floor it was strewed  
Like the leaves on the strand  
With the cards that Ah Sin had been  
hiding,  
In the game "he did not understand."

In his sleeves, which were long,  
He had twenty-four packs,—  
Which was coming it strong,  
Yet I state but the facts;  
And we found on his nails, which were  
taper,  
What is frequent in tapers,—that's wax.

Which is why I remark,  
And my language is plain:  
That for ways that are dark,  
And for tricks that are vain,  
The heathen Chinee is peculiar.—  
Which the same I am free to maintain.

**WHY GO TO EUROPE?**

The latest outcome of the struggle in Philadelphia with the boodle gas aldermen, is the decision of the Committee of Seventy to send its chairman, John C. Winston, to Europe to study "municipal ownership", and bring back a report how it can best be attained here. Why go so far to ascertain a thing upon which our own country can give full and varied information?

Take, for instance, our Brooklyn Bridge. Whether viewed as a trophy of architecture, of engineering or of sociology, on the municipalization question, the Brooklyn Bridge is monumental. Not all the municipalized franchises of Europe put together can hold a candle to that one monument of American "municipalization". As to the Glasgow example, it is simply not "in it".

The Brooklyn Bridge was built by the joint municipalities of New York and Brooklyn. What "municipalization" means under capitalist rule began to be exemplified from the inception of the Bridge. That phase of the matter may be summed up in the name that the Bridge obtained during its protracted construction—Steal. Finally, the structure was ready and put in operation, and immediately therupon "municipalization" started. The deaths of pneumonia among the Bridge employees was something appalling; wages were low, hours long, on the wind-swept structure. But so far, only the municipalized employees suffered. The "public" was therupon operated upon. The operation was successful. The cars were made more and more uncomfortable, the trains fewer and more irregular, the crowds became more crushing—until finally the traction capitalist concerns gobbled up the whole thing and now run the affair as they run their private shops. "Municipalization" conducted under the capitalist system, with, of course, the political agencies of Capitalism in charge, made a perfect exhibition of itself—Labor was not (how else could it be?) a whit better off; Capital was (what is there to prevent it?) decidedly benefited.

But it should not need any such specific instances to establish the point. Water can not rise above its source. The product of Capitalism can not choose but have the capitalist taint. The taint is twofold—the obverse and reverse of the same medal. The obverse of the medal presents Labor exploited, ground down, as a human merchandise whose supply steadily rises in the labor-market, can not choose but be ground down; the medal's reverse presents corruption, peculation, fraud and the whole decalogue of crimes triumphantly festering. There is not a single privately owned capitalist concern that does not present the two aspects: some seem to have them less pronouncedly, but then only when not probed by an investigation. Investigation uniformly proves them all abreast of one another in both respects. The New York gas investigation is but the freshest instance, while the corruption in the Army, the Navy and all other public concerns of Capitalism proves the point further. By no chemical process can the taint that cleaves to the individual capitalist firm be dissolved by placing any plant in the collective hands of the Capitalist Class, through its political agencies. Of this fact, America, being rawboned capitalist, can furnish infinitely more numerous and convincing instances than semi-feudal capitalist Europe. America, not Europe,

is the field that the capitalist schemers after "municipalization" should study, gloat over and gather inspiration from.

Mr. John C. Winston had better stay at home—unless his purpose is to illustrate, how capitalist municipalization schemes can be made to benefit the capitalist in their earliest stages by furnishing him with a pretext for a trip abroad where he may "do" the gay cities of Europe at the expense of the boobies at home.

**BAD NEWS FOR THE UPSTART FAKIR.**

The fakir of ten years ago is not the sole fakir of to-day. Ten years ago, he was the only thing; but that was when an even sleeker article than himself had not yet stepped upon the stage. The name of "fakir" was, in those days, applied only to men active in the Union Movement of Labor, but only as representatives of the Capitalist Class in the Unions. Of course these men lied, of course they were frauds, in short, of course they were fakirs. But there was one redeeming or, rather, palliating feature about them, and that was that, being so wholly identified with the Capitalist Class, whose lackeys they are, they entertained an earnest contempt for all theories that claimed to be able to raise the workingman. Imbued from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet with the capitalist idea that the Working Class is neither capable of emancipating itself, nor fit to run society, the former fakir interpreted the prevalent ignorance among the workingman as an inherent quality of the worker. Starting from such premises and adjusting his "principles" to the material interests that went hand in hand with them, the fakir of ten years ago was, and his kindred down to to-day continues to be, an open foe of Socialism.

It took the appearance of the sleeker article upon the scene to bring into relief this virtue, as in a way, it may be called, the virtue of sincerity in the stupidity of the olden fakir. The sleeker article could not, it is true, not even to save his life, give a correct definition of Socialism or of any of its tenets, but he realizes that Socialism is a powerful thing, claims to be a Socialist, plagiarizes the arguments made by Socialists which he handles as a fence and sets himself up, as a "Socialist", to compete with the olden fakir for graft. What he is after the olden fakir was not dull enough not to perceive; but the olden fakir hoped to be able to utilize him as an antidote to the Socialist Labor Party, and, above all, hoped to satisfy the fellow with a crumb. With the time the olden fakir saw his double mistake: the Socialist Labor Party was not antidotal, and the recent upstart would not be satisfied with crumbs: he had started for the many-sided graft of the olden fakir and was tugging hard for it. Among the favorite grafts are fat committees, secret and otherwise, on strikes, and delegations to conventions. Thus grafting both upon pure and simpledom and upon Socialism the upstart fakir sailed along for a while, until, like the jackdaw in fable, he finally got into trouble—the Socialist pilloried him, and now the olden fakir is "onto" him and going for his scalp. The Ironworkers' organ, the official organ of the Ironworkers' Unions in the building trade and controlled by the olden fakirs, issues this ukase against the upstarts:

"See to it that no Socialist is sent to a central body or to a convention as a delegate. This may seem arbitrary advice at first thought, but when we consider the fact that we are endeavoring to combat insidious and unscrupulous foes, whose very existence in our ranks is a constant menace to us, we should stifle all such thoughts and use the big stick effectively."

This is bad news, bad as can be to the upstart fakirs. Only they sought to compete with the older ones for jobs in pure and simple Unions. Their only chance of success has been destroyed by the indestructibility of the Socialist Labor Party, and now they have become unqualified nuisances to the olden fakirs, so unqualified that the graft of jobs that they were after is to be taken from them. Poor upstarts in fakirism!

**THE SAME OLD WEIGELONI.**

Readers of The People will remember the series of sledge-hammer blows dealt by Ernest Trautmann upon the heads of the International Executive Board of the Brewers' Union in his statement, published in these columns, regarding the conduct of the Board in thwarting the will of the rank and file, as expressed by referendum, and how to the crack of the Gompers whip, that demanded the sacrifice of Trautmann, in the vain hope of injuring the prospects of the Industrial Union that is to be launched in Chicago on the 27th of this month. It will be remembered

that one of the sledge-hammer blows

was that the said Board harbored, and acted in obedience to, capitalist politicians, one of whom, Priesterbach, was a member of a Democratic party organization, the Jefferson Club of St. Louis.

And now comes the answer in a supplement to the "Brauer-Zeitung", placed, since Trautmann's removal, in charge of Giovanni Weigeloni, the name that Mr. John Weigel assumed when running for alderman in an Italian ward in the city of Elizabeth, N. J. The answer is typical of Giovanni. After pronouncing Trautmann a "fabulist", Giovanni proceeds to "prove" him one by admitting every important fact. One instance will typify the rest. This is what Giovanni says, over the signature of the "Int. Executive Board", on the subject of the Priesterbach treason to the Working Class:

"By what right does Trautmann use this argument and in this case when only INTERNAL MATTERS, [the underscoring is ours] concerning the International Union of United Brewery Workmen is discussed?"

The "argument" is truly Weigelonian; it excels even the "arguments" which one of Giovanni's predecessors, Yawcop Franz, used to perform in the columns of the "Brauer-Zeitung."

If the Priesterbach affair, despite the Union's endorsement of the "Socialist" party, must be excluded on the ground that only INTERNAL MATTERS concern the Union are allowable, then it must follow that Giovanni considers the membership in another party on the part of a member of the Executive Board of a body, which endorsed a certain party, to be an EXTERNAL MATTER. But "external" and "internal" are both relative terms, the sense of which depends upon the spot that the one using them stands on. To a man in the Democratic party the affairs of the brewers' Union are "external", and the affairs of the Democratic party are "internal"; to a man in the brewers' Union, the affairs of the Jefferson Club are "external", and the affairs of the brewers' Union are "internal." But how about a man who stands in both? Which, to him, is "internal" and which "external"? Has he a divided allegiance? Is he—to use an expression from the brewers' world, seeing the topic is a brewers' topic—is he "half-and-half"? Where is a Priesterbach—a member of the Executive Board of an organization that endorsed the "Socialist" party—"internal", and where is the gentleman "external"—in the body that endorsed the "Socialist" party, or in the Jefferson Club, a body that endorses the Democratic party? Giovanni's "reasoning" decides the question in favor of the Jefferson Club. According to his reasoning, Priesterbach is "at home" in the Jefferson Club, and "abroad" on the Executive Board of the brewers' Union; accordingly, that, on the same reasoning that a traveler abroad will not and should not be bothered by the foreigners whom he visits on the score of his private conduct at home, a Priesterbach traveler abroad implies a traveler who gets nothing for it; the traveler would be a curiosity of a merchant who admittedly SELLS and yet gets NOTHING. The second contradiction lay in claiming that such a conclusion is Marxist, and the contradiction was all the more glaring seeing that it came right upon the heels of a Marxian quotation taken from the chapter in which Marx elaborates the point of the exchange-value of the merchandise labor-power, which the laborer sells: the act of selling implies to receive something. The gentleman's use of the term "pitance" for wages simply illustrated the barrenness of his premises. If the laborer gets NOTHING for his labor-power, and his argument, claiming Marxism for his argument, was that the laborer is robbed of ALL that he produces. As we showed before, such a statement involves a double contradiction: If, as Mr. Halliday expressly stated, the laborer sells his labor-power, it is contradictory to claim that he gets nothing for it; the laborer would be a curiosity of a merchant who admittedly SELLS and yet gets NOTHING. 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## CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

## AS TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In propounding the query, "What will the new industrial union do with the Western Federation of Miners?" in my criticism of that organization, published in the Daily People of May 8 and Weekly of May 13, I had no thought of conveying the impression that I regarded the situation as hopeless. That query was propounded rather with a view simply to provoke inquiry into conditions in the Western Labor Movement, so that those who had the work of re-organization of that movement might know exactly what they had to deal with. No student of Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance literature need to be told that the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners, whatever their superiority over the American Federation of Labor, are not and never have been, class conscious, revolutionary labor organizations. Their meaningless endorsements of the Socialist Labor Party, followed later by their adoption of the reactionary "immediate demands" platform of the so-called "Socialist" party, and still later by their support at the polls of the capitalist Adams to down the capitalist Peabody; their abortive attempt at educating their membership with Socialist literature—mentioned by Comrade Veal in the Daily People of May 18—and their entire history of hopeless struggles with capitalist forces, have all along shown the absence of class consciousness in the A. L. U. and W. F. of M. But there is this much to be said in favor of these two organizations, that, wherever they have been hitherto "caricatures of the S. T. & L. A." they have now come to realize the fact and are moving for re-organization, on the identical ground, it is hoped, on which the S. T. & L. A. stands—the ground of the class struggle. Hence the manifesto and its call for a convention of industrial unionists in Chicago on June 27.

If the convention justifies our expectations, there can be no doubt, as Comrade De Leon says in his address to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, that it indicates "a long step forward in the labor movement of the land." It means the bringing together of large bodies of workingmen on class rather than craft lines; it means the repudiation of the pure and simple cry of "no politics in the union" and the throwing wide open the door to economic discussions; it means the eventual, and not long delayed, collapse of the "Socialist" party with its reactionary economic basis, and the union of all revolutionary elements in that party which Hagedorn among others has declared is the "only revolutionary political party in America"—the Socialist Labor Party; and above all, as a result of the new form of organization and its inevitable conflicts with the capitalist class, it means the growth of self discipline and class solidarity among the rank and file of the American working class—a solidarity that in the absence of political power through disfranchisement, will suffice to carry society safely into the haven of the Socialist Republic.

For the above-mentioned ends, political endorsement of or affiliation with the Socialist Labor Party is both unnecessary and undesirable. Unnecessary because "with access to the wage slaves' minds," to quote Comrade Veal, "the victory is ours" for class conscious political action; undesirable, because such a move, if it prevailed, would limit the scope of the movement and thereby render it abortive. Experience will teach the workers the folly of waging the class struggle intelligently on the industrial field, and at the same time keeping the capitalist class in the political saddle. And until that experience is made, a formal endorsement of or affiliation with the Socialist Labor Party, even if it did not drive away the great majority of the workers, would have little or no concrete results.

Let the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance send to the Chicago convention on June 27, as large a delegation as possible of its most active workers, to participate in this historic meeting, the call for which is in no small measure due to their tireless propaganda in the past.

Fraternally,  
B. H. Williams,  
Butte, Montana, May 27, 1905.

## THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS' CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The Western Federation of Miners' convention is now in session in this city. We, of Section Salt Lake City, have utilized the convention to push our Party press and literature. We have

distributed 1,500 copies of the three last issues of the Weekly People and disposed of quite a number of our pamphlets. The convention is having quite a scrap with the Butte delegation over the industrial union proposition, but it will carry by a large majority. Of course the Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union delegation are in favor of the industrial union movement.

A number of the delegates gave us enthusiastic assistance in getting our literature before the convention and into the hands of the delegates. In this connection I will mention the names of Albert Ryan, of Jerome, Ariz.; Delegate Lemmon, of British Columbia; J. F. Smith, of Butte, Mont.; Moore, and others. Comrade Erskine will write full particulars.

W. W. Evans.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, May 27.

## OPPOSED TO UNIONISM FOR LABOR EXPLOITERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The below "Convention Recommendations" were published in "The Miners' Magazine" of May 18. I believe they are worthy of being published in The People. If adopted at the Salt Lake convention they will no doubt go a long way towards helping the honest unionists within the Western Federation of Miners to eradicate some of the errors that exist in that organization.

Fraternally,  
T. F. D.  
La Cananea, Sonora, Mex., May 21.

"From Butte, Mont.  
The following circular letter has been drafted and adopted by the Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 74 of Butte, Mont.:

"Butte, Mont., March, 1905.  
To the Various Locals of the Western Federation of Miners:

## "Convention Recommendations.

"Brothers—The time has come when the rank and file of organized labor must stand together in the interest of unionism, and in so doing must see to it that the paid hireling of the corporation, the leaser, the shift boss and the rest of that ilk who are more interested in serving the employer than in promoting union good are excluded from membership in trade and labor unions."

We take this opportunity to urge you to see to it that men of the type mentioned be not sent as delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, and we earnestly solicit you to instruct your delegates to the convention to support the following amendment to the constitution of the W. F. M.

"1. No local of the Western Federation of Miners shall initiate any leaser, contractor, shift boss or any other person who can hire or discharge men.

"2. When any member of any local of the Western Federation of Miners becomes a leaser, contractor, shift boss or any other position which enables him to hire or discharge men, it shall be the duty of the local to see that such person shall be given his withdrawal card forthwith, and failure of any local to comply with this provision shall result in the suspension of such local until the said provision is complied with.

"We also favor the election of a grievance committee for each local chosen at the regular election, whose duty it shall be to see that the members shall not be discharged except for failure to do their work and no excuse except such failure shall be taken by the organization for dismissal of a member.

"These amendments we deem necessary for the welfare of the Federation, since corporation agents in the unions are becoming more and more numerous. A similar set of amendments were proposed at the twelfth annual convention and they received just six votes, although no one can gainsay the fact that the man who holds a fat lease or a contract is not so rewarded because of his union principle, but for lack of it. These men, who do the corporation will, are usually anxious to push themselves forward in union affairs because they depend on that very prominence for the favors that are bestowed. Because of their activity and also because of the indifference of the honest, well-meaning members, these gentry when allowed in the union at all can be relied upon to secure a delegateship whenever possible. They were numerous in the twelfth annual convention, which accounts for the small vote the amendments received.

"Students of the trades union movement tell us that when the union idea first took shape, the employers fought it tooth and nail, when they discovered

that the spirit of organization could not be crushed they tried to lead it, and they have been leading it, or trying to, for many years.

"In the industrial field the union is the only weapon of our class. Surely, then, it is entitled to the greatest care and the highest regard from us. To turn our bulwark over to the paid agents of the employer is criminal folly. For this reason we respectfully urge the support of our recommendations and amendments.

"C. P. Mahoney, President;  
J. W. Whiteley, Sec.-Treas.  
Patrick McMahon.  
R. A. Campbell.  
C. E. Mahoney."

## EVENTS IN TORONTO, CANADA.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—

Certain events that occur bring to view very glaringly certain prominent phases of Capitalism and show to the thinking workingman the utter worthlessness of the handmaids of the Capitalist Class.

An event of this nature—the stealing of

an occupied baby-carriage and the sub-

sequent murder of its occupant by a

girl of thirteen—has occurred in To-

ronto, and the capitalist press has fed

and exploited the morbid tastes of their

readers to the extreme limit. One of

the papers, the "Mail and Empire,"

sends a lady, who writes the Saturday's

"Woman's Kingdom" under the pseudonym of "Kit," and whose long suit is a

certain type of sentimentalism, to inter-

view the child, and the verdict of "Kit"

is that she is a bad 'un, bad beyond

redemption. Another paper moralizes

upon the child and her act and con-

demns her as being by nature bad. The

"Star" admits that society has ignored

her until she has pulled the trigger

which compels attention, and after a

few "thoughts" proposes as a remedy

for "girls of her type", charity, in the

shape of a "Home." A prominent clergymen, the Rev. C. O. Johnston, sermonizes upon her and concludes that

she is not to blame, that she has had

an abnormal amount of original sin

handed to her; he is pessimistic as re-

gards crime and acts if the case was

hopeless.

Taken in one mass, the root is not touched by any of the hirelings of Capitalism, but is left severely alone. Environment, according to these "far-seeing", "well educated" gentlemen of the "pulpit and the press", has an infinitesimal effect upon the formation of character; it's all laid to the "innate sinfulness" of man. One wonders how many of these shocked "moral", "up-right", "eminent" citizens are living upon the life-blood, crystallized into dollars and cents, of the slave-pen children; but hush! you must not talk like that, it's going too much into the "little details."

I noticed a letter in the Daily People a few days ago from a Christian Scientist, regarding a treat of Christian Scientists in Toronto. I am not at all conversant with the cult, but the evidence showed that prayers were worth so much per. It also let the fact out that Mr. Stewart (he and his wife were very prominent in Christian Science circles here), before he died had three doctors in consultation upon him. The whole thing looks like that sweet morsel of capitalist society, a good graft.

The "Toiler", a local trades union organ, has gone the way of all things; its end was sudden and, as it was a wondrous hash of pure and simple unionism, sentimentalism, single-tax, and "Socialism", its demise will not be deeply regretted.

The Bricklayers' Union has guaranteed to scab it, if the occasion arises, upon condition that the bosses granted them a couple of cents an hour increase. This was granted, which makes one confess that union scabs can be bought pretty cheaply. The agreement is for three years, a case of "honor bound."

James M. Reid.

Toronto, Can., May 30.

## THE SANTE FE RAILROAD STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—

Some three or four years ago, the engineers of A. T. & S. F. Railroad,

together with those of the Southern Pacific and others, petitioned the company to assign regular engines to them, but the request was refused. At this time, and until a few months ago, the engineers had regular runs, but not regular engines. If, while pulling a train between divisions, their engine broke down, they at once telegraphed to the nearest point for an engine, which was promptly sent, the engineer receiving at that time pay for all overtime and a different engine, if the broken one was not repaired, for them to use, when the time came of their to go out on their regular run. They did not attempt to repair a break that occurred while on the road, for they were not losing any time.

A little more than a year ago the machinists, boilermakers, and helpers of the Santa Fe went on strike and in a short time after every train had two bad engines pulling it, or one engine pulling a train and two helpless engines. After the strike had been in progress a few months the Santa Fe offi-

cials brought up the question of regular engines. The engineers objected, because the regular engines at this time meant a smaller pay check for them. They did not divine the true purpose. The company did not come out in so many words and say "we want you to do repair work on your engines," that was not necessary. They just forced the regular engines upon them. This meant the engineers should lose all time their engines were in the shop for repairs, no substituting them. If their engine was not ready in time for them to make their regular run, they lost that trip. This rule is in operation at the present time, and it is a daily sight to see the engineers with a little kit of necessary tools, repairing; trying to keep their engines in order. Some of them, many of them, are members of the Social Democratic party, and some are Socialist Labor Party sympathizers. Through acquaintance with the latter, one of our comrades, Lewis Harris, had occasion to visit this association and sell Socialist Labor Party papers and literature to the members.

It so happened that during the first week in April the aforementioned Joel Moses made also his appearance at the meeting, for the purpose of urging "Der Arbeiter Ring" to join the American Federation of Labor. He said, among different other trash, that he was well aware that the American Federation of Labor was not Socialist; nevertheless, it stands for the working class and therefore it can be safely recommended to every workingman. He said he was sure that not any one in the audience would question his (Joel Moses's) Socialism, nor his sincerity. Comrade Harris, however, asked permission to say a few remarks, and, getting it, said:

"In regard to Mr. Moses' sincerity, I do not now want to say anything. As to his Socialism, I am one that doubts it very strongly. In regard to the American Federation of Labor I challenge Mr. Moses to debate with me before this association, the following: 'Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor is a capitalist organization and that its leaders are crooked'; Mr. Moses to take the negative and I the affirmative side."

Mr. Moses made some remark that he would accept the challenge. The fixing of the date was left to the association and to Moses. When, however, in the course of several weeks following, Moses seemed to take backwater, Comrade Harris told the chairman of "Der Arbeiter Ring" that if Moses should back out, he would be forced to question also Moses's sincerity. Finally, Moses consented to fix the date for May 4.

Several of our comrades went to the meeting on that date, eager to hear what the jewel of "our" Social Democratic party local would have to say; but it was no great surprise to us when we found the gentleman absent. He was well aware what would become of him when outside of their labor lyceum (?) where he raises a deafening howl as soon as any Socialist Labor Party members attempt to say a word. The excuse for his absence was that he went to the country.

Comrade Harris, however, was permitted to state his side of the question, whereafter a general discussion followed. Space does not permit us to give a detailed report of the discussion. Several Social Democratic party members made a faint effort to excuse the American Federation of Labor and tried to switch the debate off by denouncing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. That proved, however, to be a jump out of the frying pan into the fire. They were shown in clear language that there can be no such thing as neutrality in the class struggle, because every one is through his every day life forced to become a participant in it; and it does not make any difference at all whether he realizes that or not. Consequently every one who feels contented and satisfied with the present social system becomes logically an upholder and supporter of it. This is all the more true with an organization. Seeing then, that the American Federation of Labor endorses, and is satisfied with the capitalist system, it cannot choose but be a pillar of that system; and, therefore, is a capitalist organization no matter who its members are. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, on the other hand, is based on the principle that the tools of production belong to the working class and is, therefore, strictly in opposition to the capitalist system; hence every one who denounces the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance without proving that it is not true to its principle, or kicks against the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance because of its principle, proves by that he does not stand by the working class and much less for Socialism, and his claim to be a Socialist is fraudulent.

These points were well received by the well attended meeting. Even the Social Democratic party members had to admit that they could not deny the truth of the arguments. For what purpose, then, does the Social Democratic party strive to be endorsed by the capitalist American Federation of Labor?

However, we must return to Mr. Joel Moses again. Save the announcement made by the chairman that this gentleman was absent and the excuse he gave, he was never referred to, whether in the address or in the debate; and that was wise, because it enabled us to draw the attention of the audience more to those Social Democratic party members who were present. However, things have come out since that demand publicity. Such, for instance, as the report that Joel Moses had told the chairman of "Der Arbeiter Ring" that he would not debate the question because he knows enough about it to win. Berger was guilty; we feel sure that if tried he would be convicted. But that is no determining fact, or criticism in the proceedings against him. He was sentenced without trial. If a person can be sentenced before he is tried, why could he not be tried before he commits wrong? This principle is cardinal in civic freedom; the experience of the human race establishes that, without it, there is no guarantee against outrage; the doors are open to tyranny, and that is tantamount to its practice. But not yet was that all. Berger, a national officer, is removed—by whom? By a general vote of the membership? They alone, or a representative's constituency, are vested—in a truly democratic and

principles of Socialism, some are members of the Social Democratic party, and some are Socialist Labor Party sympathizers. Through acquaintance with the latter, one of our comrades, Lewis Harris, had occasion to visit this association and sell Socialist Labor Party papers and literature to the members.

## LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

A. F. Y., BELLEVUE, K.Y.—Is there not a mistake in the date of the paper that you quote from? You give the date as "April 27". Should it not be "May 27"? It is hardly likely that the Chicago teamsters' strike was spoken of in that way in April. Let's know.

T. O. D., NEW YORK—Archbishop Farley's denunciation of Socialism at the annual convention of the German Catholics is simply the orthodox capitalist tirade—nothing new to entitle it to a shot. Such general denunciations do not affect Socialism, any more than they have affected the general progress of science; on the other hand, they advertise Socialism, and that is good; moreover, such exhibitions of temper on the part of an adversary are cheering: they betray conscious weakness.

J. M. REID, TORONTO, CANADA—Now that the election in the Party for a delegate to the Lynn convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is over, your questions may be answered.

If the economic organization that will issue from the Chicago Convention is falsely constructed, then a demand for the endorsement of the Socialist Labor Party would be an insult to the Party. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation should withdraw.

D. A. S., BOSTON, MASS.—To say "the poor ye will have always with you" and to quote the passage as an argument against Socialism is a perversion of the text. It amounts to saying that one of the crimes of Socialism lies in that it will abolish poverty, and that that is a crime because Jesus said "the poor ye will have always with you"; and the abolishing of poverty would act like a repeal of that clause. It is such bizarre interpretations of Biblical texts that barbed the arrow if the distich in *Hu-dbras*, where complaint is made that some religionists talk.

As if religion had caught

The itch on purpose to be scratched.

TO CANADIAN COMRADES—Information is desired upon Robert Gloc-king, the national President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, who resides at Toronto. What office does the gentleman hold in the Canadian Government? Give the exact title; term of office; how the office is obtained; and what salary, if any, is attached thereto?

J. J. D., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Have you heard about the manuscript that you forwarded to this office some time ago and that never arrived? The Boston Post Office has just sent an answer in inquiry on the subject.

D. C., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Gues you are right. The name of John Weigel assumed in Elizabeth when he ran for alderman in an Italian ward was not Giovanni Wagoloni, it was Giovanni Weigeloni. Thanks for the information. We like to be accurate.

J. R., PHILADEL

**OFFICIAL**

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Readé street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**—National Secretary, P. O. Box 820, London, Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**, 2-6 New Readé street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).  
 Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 a. m.

**N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.**

Regular meeting of the committee was held on June 2, at 2-6 New Readé street. A Gilhaus in the chair. Present: Gilhaus, Bahnens, Moren, Teichlau, Lechner, Donohue, Burke, Eck, Anderson, Walsh, Crawford. Absent and excused: Kinneally, Katz, Hossack; without excuse: Olson. The financial report showed income of \$106.20; expenditures, \$92.21. The Press Committee, through W. Teichlau, reported upon several matters referred to them. Report received.

Communications: Several letters from Organizer Bohn, reporting work at Bakersfield, Fresno, Stockton, etc. Many new connections have been established and much literature disposed of as well as subscribers gained to the Party Press. From L. J. Francis, Tualatin, Oregon; and John Paenner Douglas, Ariz. Terr., both applying for membership-at-large which applications were granted. From Section Houston, Tex., reporting May Day demonstration. From A. Olson, manager "Arbetaren," and member of sub-committee on route on agitation tour in New England, reporting about conditions met with and requesting information. From Section Salt Lake City Utah, reporting about work of agitation carried on in connection with the convention of W. F. M.; also inquiring as to when Organizer Bohn can be in that State. From J. A. Stromqvist, Roosevelt, Ariz., a letter criticizing N. E. C. s. c. National Secretary and Editor of *The People* because of attitude towards Chicago convention, as well as numerous other matters. From L. Herman, San Francisco, reporting that Marxian League of that city had decided to join the S. L. P.

From N. Y. S. E. C. application for charter for Section at Nyack, N. Y., organized by R. Katz. Charter granted. From Section Essex County, N. J., reporting expulsion of J. Magnette for refusal to appear before Grievance Committee. From Section Monroe County, N. Y., also from Section Allegheny County, Pa., reporting that they will participate in tour of De Leon after Chicago convention. From B. H. Williams, Butte, Montana; saying that he will be ready to start work of agitation in Montana on June 15 and requesting canvasser's credentials and general information. From Organizer R. Katz, reporting about his work in and around Newburg, N. Y.

From H. J. Brimble, Florence, Colo., inquiring whether the July 2 meeting of the N. E. C. could not be postponed, he having been elected a delegate to Chicago convention and wishing to attend that as well as the meeting of the N. E. C. Since the date of N. E. C. meeting is determined by the constitution (on first Sunday in January and July, respectively), this committee has no power to make any changes and the secretary was instructed to so inform Comrade Brimble.

The secretary reported that the vote for delegate of the Party to the Lynn convention of the S. T. & L. A. had resulted in 735 votes for D. De Leon and ninety-six votes for P. Jacobson. De Leon having been elected and been provided with credentials.

A. Moren,

Recording-Secretary, pro-tem.

**MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.**

Regular meeting held May 1 at in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. L. H. Englehardt in the chair. Absent: Murphy, Deans, and Bresnan. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Section Holyoke, ordering stamps. From Section Worcester, requesting speakers for Worcester Common Sunday meetings. From Eliot C. Harding of Vineyard Haven. From John Farrell of Lowell, forwarding funds for Chicago Convention Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegates' expenses. From Connecticut State Executive, reporting that the organizer-solicitor, Evan J. Dillon of Indiana was at work. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, sending due stamps. From Section Fall River, stating that the city marshall would not allow street meetings to be held. From Section Pittsfield, giving reasons for being unable to comply with communication sent. From Sections Boston, Everett, Cambridge, Lynn, Holyoke and Salem, nominating Thomas F. Brennan of Salem as delegate to the National Executive Committee. From T. F. Brennan, accepting the nomination. From New York Socialist Labor Party Correspondence Bureau.

New Business: Ordered that Eliot C. Harding of Vineyard Haven and John Farrell of Lowell be enrolled as mem-

bers-at-large. Secretary instructed to write Section Fall River for more particulars, and that they use their own judgment in the matter of holding street meetings. Secretary instructed to communicate with State Executive Committee with regard to having the tri-State canvasser come into Massachusetts June 18 and Section be requested to elect a committee of one or two to gather ten cent weekly subscriptions to meet the expenses while the canvasser is in Massachusetts. Ordered that the vote for National Executive Committee delegate shall close June 23, 1905.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Sec.

55 Temple street, Boston, Mass.

**ORGANIZER BOHN'S DATES.**

The California S. E. C. wishes to announce that forty days have been allotted for the territory within a radius of thirty miles from San Francisco, these days to be divided as follows: San Francisco, fourteen; San Jose, eight; Santa Clara, two; Santa Cruz, three; Santa Rosa, two; E. Petaluma, two; Vallejo, two; Oakland, seven; in and about Eureka, ten days.

No dates have been fixed as it was deemed preferable to leave Bohn free to use his own judgment in determining the rotation in which these places are to be visited. Any one desiring information as to dates will please communicate with Comrade Frank A. Bohn, General Delivery, San Francisco, Cal.

Louis G. Haller,

Recording and Financial Secretary.

California's State Executive Committee.

**GENERAL AGITATION FUND.**

During the week ending with Saturday, June 3, the following amounts were received for the above fund:

F. W. Punch, Stockton, Cal., per

Bohn ..... \$ 2.00

M. Belmont, Stockton, Cal., per

Bohn ..... 2.00

Total ..... 4.00

Previously acknowledged ..... 741.98

Grand total ..... \$745.98

We again call attention to the fact that, apparently, no work is being done by the membership to insure a steady income for this fund in order to continue, uninterruptedly, the important work that has been done these last months. We have just decided to put another organizer and canvasser in the field, work to begin in the State of Montana and later branch out into other States, and funds will be needed. Section organizers will see to it that this matter is put on the order of business and is given proper consideration.

The N. E. C. Sub-Committee,

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

**NEW YORK STATE CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.**

The New York State Correspondence Bureau, S. L. P., desires the comrades, sympathizers and others interested, in all parts of the State, to keep in touch with the Bureau, and from time to time, and as quickly as information is received, send names and addresses of persons with whom it may communicate, residing in UNORGANIZED localities, to the end that connections may be established in places where there are none at present, and thus pave the way for the up-building of the organization.

Those in adjacent states who can render any service in connection with the above, will please take notice and follow out the suggestions made.

Address all information and communications to New York State Correspondence Bureau, 2-6 New Readé street, New York city.

**PICNIC CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS**

The Socialist Singing Society (Socialistische Liedertafel), a branch of Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged for a great picnic and outing at beautiful Hahn's Grove, north of Rocky River, on Sunday, June 11, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning. Singing, concert, dancing, bathing, games for young and old, and refreshments of all kinds.

Take Detroit or Clifton boulevard car to Rocky River bridge. Round trip tickets from the bridge to Hahn's Grove are only 15 cents, and can be had from all comrades and at the office of the German party organ, corner Columbus and Seneca streets, third floor.

Admission to Grove free. Come one and all and have a good time.

**IN AID OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.**

The following contributions were received for this fund since May 18:

Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz. .... \$ 1.00

Collected at Connecticut S. L. P.

State convention ..... 5.67

Total ..... 6.67

Previously acknowledged ..... 130.57

Grand total ..... \$137.24

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

**CONNECTICUT S. L. P.****Holds Annual Convention At Hartford—Matters of Importance Transacted.****(Special Correspondence.)**

Rockville, Conn., Jun. 3.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut took place Tuesday, May 30, at Socialist Labor Party hall, Hartford, Conn. The convention was called to order by State Secretary F. Fellerman at 10 a. m.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Sec.

55 Temple street, Boston, Mass.

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